

Social & Personal

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Saphir, on Tuesday gave a luncheon for the Honorary Consul-General of Israel in Manila, Mr. Ernest E. Simko, and for the head of the U.S. Manila Consular community, Mr. K. M. Nathan. Among the guests were the Directors-General of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry and of Finance, and senior officials of the two Ministries and of the Foreign Ministry.

On Monday, Mr. Saphir received the American Commercial Delegate to Israel, Mr. Heinrich C. Katz.

The President of the Supreme Court, Justice Y. Olshan, on Tuesday received the Mexican Minister to Israel, Mr. Gustavo Ortiz Hernan, on the occasion of his imminent return home on the completion of his tour of duty in Israel. Mr. Ortiz-Hernan was also received by Mayor Agnon.

Mr. Barzani Lesh, President of the Canadian United Jewish Appeal currently in the country on a business trip, was on Tuesday the guest of honour at a reception given by the members of the Jewish Agency Executive at Beit Shalom in Jerusalem.

A reception will be held in honour of Dr. Arthur Birman by the Va'ad Yishuv Birman at the Reali School Garden, Ahuzot, Haifa, at 4:30 p.m. today (Wednesday), attended by the Prime Minister, the Minister of Education, the Chief of Staff, and the Minister of Defense. A cornerstone for the Dr. Birman Cultural Centre will be laid on the grounds of the Military Academy at 5:20.

This week's meeting of the Tel Aviv Rotary Club will take place Wednesday (today) and will be held in Jerusalem as an inter-city meeting with the Jerusalem Club at the Holyland Hotel. The Mayor of Jerusalem will address the luncheon, which will be attended as well by delegations from other Rotary clubs in Israel who are coming to Jerusalem today to visit the exhibition.

Commander R.E. Miller will address the Haifa Rotary Club on "A Ship Called Israel" at the Appinged Hotel at 1:15 p.m. today (Wednesday).

Owing to the International Medical Convention dinner-banquet, the Accademia Terrace will be closed on Thursday, August 14, 1958. The air-conditioned bar will remain open to the public.

ENGAGEMENT
KLAZUKO—LYNN
Dr. and Mrs. Max Klaذukо take pleasure in announcing the engagement of their only daughter, Shulamit, to Michael, elder son of Mrs. Beatrice Lynn, Tel Aviv; Avi: 4 Rehov Lieberman, London; 3 Seymour Court Caspene Road, N16. August 1958.

BIRTHS
B.A.RUCH—Sammy and Ariete Marush are happy to announce the birth of a son on August 11, 1958, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv.

NATHAN — to Dina (nee Giora), wife of John A. Nathan, a son, on Tuesday, August 12, at the Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem.

Cinemas
JERUSALEM
ADMON: King in New York
DEIDRA: Seven Hills of Rome
OR GIL: Tops prevent me tear
ORION: Don't Tell Anyone
ORN: The Three Faces of Eve
THE: The Addams Family
TEL AVIV: Ich Und Meine Frau
ZION HALL: Machenjahrhundert
Einer Kosmopolit
EDIMON: Samson and the Philistines
STUDIOS: Anastasia

TEL AVIV
ALLENBY: Jo revives a Kas-
tar
ARMON DAVID: Der schmeiche-
te Mann Lebens.
CREEK: Witness Not the Proces-
sor
DALE: He Laughed Last
EDEN: Unforgettable Melody
ESTHER: Don't Go Near the
Water
GATE UP IN THE WORLD
MAXIM: In marine cut Iron
bells
MIGDALOR: Schwestern bringen
Glock
MORAH: She Played with
Vice
OPHIR: Moths
ORION: Die unerschöpfliche
FABRIS: Angels
PEER: Picnic
SEDEROT: State of the Na-
tional Ballet.
TOMES: The Banquo
YARON: Avenue Lupin — Gen.
Gleason Burglar
ZAMIR: Le ons de Dr. Laurent
TEL AVIV: The Young Lions
LIL: 44-45
ZAFON: Victoria and her Mis-
sion
HAIFA
ATHON: Puzzles and An-
ton
PEER: A King in New York
MOSES: The Sabbath
ARMON: Billy and the Green
Wise
EN DOB: World Cup Football
Games — Stockholm 1958
GOLI: Krone
ANTONIETTE: The Long
Wait
ORAH: The Long Hand
GAL OR: La fille au front
Nitsa: Unchained
GRAN: Julianne Rock, Miss
White, Peaches
MAY: Water Markt Kurriere

Int'l Parliament Seen Good Forum for Israel

TEL AVIV.—Knesset Member David Hacon, back from the Inter-Parliamentary Union's annual convention in Rio de Janeiro, said he greatly regretted that a larger Israeli delegation was not present at the meeting. "A very good opportunity to state our case on an international forum was lost," he told reporters on Tuesday.

The delegation consisted of Dr. Kochman Bader, Herut, and himself, Mr. Moshe Rotter, the Knesset Clerk, who was due to attend had been prevented from going at the last minute.

Relations between the two Israel delegates at the meeting were "most cordial," Mr. Hacon stated. "Whatever the differences between the representatives of Coalition and of Opposition parties at home, they were forgotten abroad."

There were no representatives of Arab states at the gathering. But the Russians, who have no diplomatic relations with Brazil, appeared in force. The West German delegation was also large.

It was the first meeting of the P.U. which was attended by many South Americans. Many delegates had little knowledge of what was really happening in the Middle East, and turned to the Israeli for explanation, he said.

35 Habonim Members Join Jezreel Kibbutz

TEL AVIV.—A group of 35 Habonim members, mainly from Australasia and South Africa, last week settled in Kibbutz Yizrael, in the Jezreel Valley, on the Jordanian border, reinforcing the suburbs of the 10-year-old settlement.

The Habonim group comprised 12 Australians, 20 "Springboks" and one each from Britain, New Zealand and Rhodesia. Additional settlers still to come include 20 Habonim members at present settled in Tzofim, Australia, and a group from South Africa.

The newcomers to Yizrael found waiting for them either permanent stone housing, complete with amenities, or spacious Swedish-type prefabs.

The Aussies and Springboks spent their first year in Israel training at Kibbutz Gilgorer, where they became popular because of their cheerful hard work. Their average age is 23, and the group includes four married couples.

The Yizrael group is the second sizeable Habonim contingent from Australia to settle in Israel. Thirteen Aussies earlier joined Kfar Hananya.

Plans have been prepared by the Shnat Sherut movement in Britain and the Israel Office of the British Zionist Federation to direct young Aussies from the U.K. to Yizrael.

With a number of good cricketers among its members, the kibbutz expects to enter a combined Australian and South African team in the Israel Cricket Association.

Cotton Harvesters Will Lower Cost

KURDANI.—Seven cotton harvesting machines were on Monday demonstrated to a gathering of growers, farm instructors and agronomists by their importers, the Agricultural Engineering Company of Haifa.

The machines were purchased from the International Harvesting Company for the Cotton Growing and Marketing Board, which will hand them over for use by Beisan and Jezreel Valley settlements the Hula Development Authority and Aluf Moshav, the largest private cotton grower in the country.

The highly efficient machines make cotton harvesting much cheaper than hand-picking. The cotton harvest begins at the end of next month.

Where to go

Most the Israeli—Tourists came to most Israeli at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• See—Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 28.30.
Exhibition—

• National—Archaeological, 1945-1958, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelach, 9-1.

Showing Israel's creativity through its best art collections, whose work is sold by Bonniers and by Georg Jen, Inc., of New York. Memor, Museum, and Kiddush cup in copper, silver, gold, and glass, 18 Shikmona Hamak, 18 Shikmona Hamak entrance via Rehov Yael, Tel Aviv, Abraham Yaakov, pen and ink drawings, Artists' House, 10-1.

• New exhibition of Student Work: paintings, graphics, metal work, textiles. New Bezel School, 10.1. 130-2. Closing August 16.

• Two Thousand Years of Jewish Art, 1 Ancient Sites of Rome and Other Famous Highways by Dr. Zvi Ben Yosef, 100 photographs, 400. Hadassah Club, Strauss Health Centre.

• Tours—Spend a morning with Hadassah on a guided tour starting at 8 a.m. Book for this at 400, Hadassah Club, Strauss Health Centre.

The Israeli National OPERA

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1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
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Tonight, Aug. 13, 1958, 8 p.m., N.A.B.C. 6
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ILAN ROGOFF MIRIAM FRIED

Young Prize-Winning Musicians Perform with Radio Orchestra

By SHALOM COHEN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEN-year-old violinist Miriam Fried of Herzliya timidly climbed onto the podium before a sea of faces in the large Binyanei Ha'oma auditorium Tuesday night to take part in a concert, given by the prizewinners of the Tenth Anniversary contest for piano and violin.

The concert, with four of the five winners participating, began with a piece by Yehudi Menuhin, also the sole survivor of seven contestants.

The pianist was Karol Klein,

the I.M.A. American Fellow-

ship. The judges were Prof.

Karol Klein at the Israel

Academy of Music, Tel Aviv.

The judges of violin were

Mr. Kolman, Mr. Zvi Rotter,

Mr. Kochman Bader, Herut,

and himself, Dr. Sobel, the

Knesset Clerk, who was

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27 Adar, 5718 - 30 Muhsarwan, 1958

THE special session of
the U.N. General Assembly
which opens in New York today to deal
with the present phase of
ASIAN ATTITUDES to the Middle
T O M. E. East crisis
may witness the continuation of a process which began even before the Bandung Conference of April, 1955: the splitting of the so-called Afro-Asian bloc on major issues. Gone are the days when the political homogeneity of this group of 30 nations was considered complete. The struggles that developed in Korea, Indo-China and some other manifestations of the world power-balance saw the weakness of the line-up, with the members aligning themselves with this camp or that, in accordance with what each one of them considered its vital national interest as distinct from interest in the Bandung community as such.

In Middle Eastern affairs, however, a more emotional and over-simplified attitude has persisted for years: that of approaching problems in terms of "colonialism" and "anti-colonialism." A change occurred only after Sina. Having been apparently united in condemning the Sina and Suez operations and in upholding Col. Nasser, many Asian and African nations soon afterwards began to grasp the real issues beneath the unrest in and around the Arab world. The closer the country concerned is to Egypt, the clearer was the understanding. Nasser ceased to be generally accepted as the great liberator, and in quite a few Afro-Asian chancelleries he became a suspect, if forceful character. In Africa in particular, there was an awareness of his dangerous ambitions.

Yet the chief attention of these countries has been focused on the Middle East policy of the major powers. As the West permitted Nasser to recover from his debacle and then to subvert the regimes of his Arab brethren under the umbrella of far-reaching Soviet support, he gradually established himself again widely as the "symbol of Arab nationalism." Among the Afro-Asian nations, as elsewhere, nothing succeeds like success. Thus, when the Lebanese and later the Iraqi crisis erupted, Nasser managed in several capitals to present the threat of Western intervention as an interference in internal Arab affairs, rather than as a reaction to his own subversive tactics.

There was a fleeting moment when at least some of the governments of Asia and Africa seemed ready to applaud Nasser's impending downfall: the American and British landings led many to believe that the West had finally decided that the Colonel had overstepped the line. In Tunisia, in the Sudan, in Ethiopia, in Ghana, even in Burma, the Baghdad blood-bath caused a deep shock and explicit or implicit approval has been voiced at the "stabilizing" action of the West. Only when that action quickly fizzled out, and Nasser—heavily leaning on Mr. Khrushchev—regained the propaganda initiative—did the government spokesmen in the two continents begin to talk of the need for adequate arrangements for the evacuation of Western troops and for respect for the "historic force of Arab nationalism." There were exceptions: India (whose blinks make her see every issue only in the light of its effect on Pakistan's military and political strength) was in a hurry to approve of the Baghdad coup, while Japan (where there is a profound scepticism of Western determination) evidently saw no reason to alienate the sympathies and trade of Iraq's new rulers. But even in those two highly important countries one senses the unspoken fear of what Nasser may still do in the future, coupled with a careful study of Western action.

Faubus' Re-Election Democratic Disaster

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

WASHINGTON (OFNS)— THE re-election of an impudent and unimpressive man to an unimportant Governorship has cast a cold shadow over the future of the Democratic Party. It promises ill for the United States.

The man, of course, is Orval Faubus, who has been chosen by an overwhelming vote in the Democratic candidate for an almost unprecedented third term as Governor. And the official Democratic candidate is certain of election. Governor Faubus is the man who last year ordered out the State National Guard to prevent obeying a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court to admit Negro children. There was much violence aimed publicly encouraged by the Governor, and President Eisenhower in the end sent part of an airborne division to restore order and to see that the law was obeyed.

Recently a Federal judge decided that the integration of the school might be postponed a two-and-a-half years in the interests of order if not of law. This decision is now being appealed before the Supreme Court, and if the appeal court reverses the last decision, President Eisenhower must act again against a more strongly armoured Governor and a united Arkansas.

Much more important, the election of the terrible but quite amiable little man is a sign that only extremism can succeed in the South. Arkansas was considered a moderate, a border State. It has voted for the extreme Southern view. It has raised the standard of resistance to integration and it has shown all politicians in that hot and melancholy area which way the political gale is blowing. The Northern part of the Democratic Party is appealed. It means that next time they meet in national convention to write a "platform" and choose a Presidential candidate, the Southerners will not even accept what they took in 1956, that the party "recognized the decision of the Supreme

Rabbi's Letter

NOISY EXHIBITION

Rabbi, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—The numerous inhabitants of Romema who live about 500 metres from the 10th Anniversary Exhibition have the dubious pleasure of hearing the loud-speakers blaring at full blast, making announcements and broadcasting "music," etc., nightly and especially on Saturday nights.

Everyone is certainly pleased when the dull life of Jerusalem is interrupted from time to time, but I don't believe that anywhere else in the world could an enterprise under state or private control play such havoc with the nerves and badly needed sleep of the population (most of them hardworking people).

Yours, etc.

ROMEMA RESIDENT
(Name and Address Supplied)

Jerusalem, August 3.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Appeal for Direct Talks

DISCLOSING that the Government's reply to the Soviet protest against the airlift to Jordan contains a request asking Moscow to agree to direct talks upon the Arabs to Israel, David (Histadrut) writes that Soviet statesmen have always maintained that direct negotiations are the only way to resolve crises and disputes. What is good for the rest of the world should hold for Israel-Arab relations too and it would be logical to expect Soviet support for Israel's request.

But though Moscow has been eloquently vocal on the diplomatic aspect of the Middle East scene, it has been studiously silent on an Israel-Arab rapprochement. World opinion will judge Moscow's real intentions on Middle East peace, by its response to our plea.

The use of our airspace by foreign planes argues. La Difesa (Ahdut HaAvoda) is nothing more than an agonistic exploitation of our air that does not add anything to Israel's strength.

Hatsofot (National Religious) writes that the West must be made to understand that a strong and stable Israel is a disaster. It means that next time they meet in national convention to write a "platform" and choose a Presidential candidate, the Southerners will not even accept what they took in 1956, that the party "recognized the decision of the Supreme

lawyers" in all seriousness. Haboker (Ahdut HaAvoda) also writes that this may be a propitious time to place our relations with Great Britain on a firmer footing.

Herut warns us not to fall into the trap set up by optimists who see a ray of light in the proposed meeting of the Arabs "against themselves to Israel's existence." We cannot afford to pay the price set by Nehru, Khrushchev and Lloyd.

Ha'aretz (non-party) writes that if the "Arab Front" party is banking on the hope that some day it will be able to get touch with the Israeli disruptors by external forces, it is playing a dangerous game for both itself and the Arabs of Israel.

Yediot Aharonot writes that our Finance Minister is flying abroad tomorrow but nobody knows just what his mission is. He may be trying to reshape the possibility of Israel moving against Jordan in order that someone will tug us by the sleeve, ask us to desist and, at the same time, name the price. And when it comes to talking of prices, who is the most logical minister?

Ma'ariv (National Religious) writes that the West must be made to understand that a strong and stable Israel is a disaster. It means that next time they meet in national convention to write a "platform" and choose a Presidential candidate, the Southerners will not even accept what they took in 1956, that the party "recognized the decision of the Supreme

PERSONALITY PROFILE Dr. ARTHUR BIRAM

The Prussian schoolmaster won the battle of the **MOLTEK**

ALTHOUGH teaching has always been highly regarded in Jewish tradition, in recent years the social status of the teacher has unmistakably declined. No one regrets this more than Dr. A. Biram, who today on his 80th birthday is still interested in education as he was in his school days. When he speaks of the problems, aims and tasks of the secondary school, his credentials are a lifetime of experience and a record of outstanding success.

He still speaks Hebrew with the heavy accent of his native town, slightly as if groping for words. His eyes are dimmed as he sits on education with the earnestness of a man who well appreciates that it can make or break a nation.

When Dr. Arthur Biram arrived in Haifa in February, 1914, as principal of the newly founded Hebrew Real School, he brought with him some remarkable pieces of intellectual equipment: a humanistic education at a German "Gymnasium"; a long period of study at the Berlin High School (University) for Jewish Studies; and two complete, consecutive courses at Berlin University, first in oriental studies and then in classical philology.

Those competent German school teachers with their simple and wholehearted devotion to their job made me want to become a teacher myself," he recalls. "They were probably anti-Semites but in those days they did not know it, at least not in the classroom. They taught me how to think for myself, to be orderly and neat in thought and expression." At 16, Arthur Biram's mind was set on learning that the language of instruction was to be German.

First Principal

But not much later, in 1918, a Hebrew Real School was founded and the Zionist Executive chose Dr. Biram as its principal. World War One put him into a German officer's uniform. He spent two of his four years in Palestine attached to the Turkish Army. At the end of the war he joined the Teachers' Seminar in Jerusalem, but returned to the Real in 1920 to stay there until his retirement on his 70th birthday. Now, ten years later, he is somewhat reluctant, at first to state his educational credo but after some pressure he says:

"Education is a function of society. The needs of the Fisher in those days were colonization and development. My aim was to prepare youth for these tasks.

Education in a secondary school was implant in the mind of a child love for his country, a sense of responsibility and duty. Teachers who have worked under Dr. Biram say that while strictly faithful to his basic ideals, he was always elastic and flexible in the choice of means to realize them. He encouraged his staff to propose new ideas, and his anti-authoritarian rule was tempered by warm humanity. He brought to his work a rich fund of Jewish ethics, and it is no accident that now, in retirement, he is still at work on a subject he taught for years—the Bible.

YACOV ARDON

Zionist Students

But Jews were unheard of teachers in the Kaiser's schools and to enter door through which he could enter the profession was to qualify as a teacher of Jewish religion. Biram enrolled promptly at the High School for Jewish Studies and discovered a rich tradition of education at that school.

Biram came from a non-orthodox family but once he embraced the new creed of political Zionism, he returned to Jewish studies and values with the rest of a convert.

He adopted "kashrut" and continued his Jewish studies at the Hochschule and emerged with the title of "Rab-

biner." The slogan of our group was *Nicht Judentum a mir* ("Not Judaism to me") coined by the Italian Jewish scholar, Shlomo David

Luzzatto.

To qualify as a secondary school teacher in German schools, Biram studied classical philology and earned his doctorate's dissertation on the books of Plato. For a few years he taught in German schools with waning enthusiasm.

When the *Hilfsverein Deutscher Juden*, which had just sponsored the foundation of the Technion in Haifa, looked for a teacher of classical philology, Biram was invited to teach at the Real School that was to go with it, he applied, but withdrew on learning that the language of instruction was to be German.

Metzudah

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YACOV ARDON

MUSICAL DIARY

FRENCH STEAL ZIMRAH

The Third World Assembly of Jewish Choirs ("Zimrah") at the Wiesbaden Concert Hall, August 11.

A dinner followed this programme of over two hours of friendly offerings by ten choirs from nine countries. Among them, Roland de Lattre (Lassus), Jannequin and Le Jeune, beautifully shaded in dynamics and musical interpretation, but participants showed serious approach to their task.

Characteristic and partly most interesting folksongs of other nations blended with Israeli songs in an endless kaleidoscope, but the programme was managed smoothly and efficiently, and continuity and contrasts presented interest or enthusiasm.

The small but earnest Ladida Choir from Stockholm opened the evening with some well-known Swedish folk songs, preceded by Cantor Rosenbluth's sentimental rendering of the well-known song "Yerushalayim." The Coro Ebreo Di Milano, under the energetic conductor of Rosette Eli, excelled in nice tone production, while the Workers Choir from Netanya showed remarkable progress under the professional direction of Yaakov Smir-Weiszkopf. The Zemel Choral Society of London, conducted by Dudley Cohen, charmed the listeners with their youthfulness and fresh singing. Their rendering of a Cornish Dance was outstanding.

The Alpine Choir of the Alpine Zionists Federation, contributed two liturgical pieces under their leader, S. Goldblum. The Halevi Choral Society of Chicago, conducted by H. Reznik, seemed ill-advised to include in their programme *hazanot* like "Uledor vador" by Yanovsky, which in spite of the spirited rendering by the two cantors and the choir, sounded out of place in this context.

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YACOV ARDON

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